```
=> s
=> (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:42:59 ON 21 AUG 2001)

    FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, EMBASE, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 16:43:16 ON 21 AUG 2001
L1         10471 S (ANTIBOD? (10N) (GAMMA INTERFERON OR INTERFERON GAMMA) OR
L2           558 S L1 (10N) ADMINIST?
L3            12 S L2 (P) ('AIDS' OR 'ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY DISEASE
L4             4 DUP REM L3 (8 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s (antibod?) (10N) ('alpha interferon' or 'interferon alpha' or 'IFN alpha' or 'alpha IFN')
L5          3815 (ANTIBOD?) (10N) ('ALPHA INTERFERON' OR 'INTERFERON ALPHA' OR
                 'IFN ALPHA' OR 'ALPHA IFN')

=> s l5 (10N) administ?
L6           103 L5 (10N) ADMINIST?

=> s l6 (P) ('AIDS') or ('Acquired Immunodeficiency disease')
L7             0 L6 (P) ('AIDS' OR 'ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY DISEASE')

=> s (antibod?) (10N) ('TNF alpha' or 'TNF') or ('tumor necrosis factor alpha' or 'tumor necrosis factor')
   3 FILES SEARCHED...
L8         15929 (ANTIBOD?) (10N) ('TNF ALPHA' OR 'TNF') OR ('TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR
                 ALPHA' OR 'TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR')

=> s l8 (10N) administ?
L9           951 L8 (10N) ADMINIST?

=>
=> s l9 (P) ('AIDS or 'acquired immunodeficieny disease')
L10            9 L9 (P) ('AIDS OR 'ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENY DISEASE')

=> dup rem l10
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L10
L11            3 DUP REM L10 (6 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> dis 111 1-3 ibib abs kwic

L11  ANSWER 1 OF 3      MEDLINE                          DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER:    96074694     MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER:     96074694     PubMed ID: 7479982
TITLE:               Spontaneous inflammatory demyelinating disease in
                     transgenic mice showing central nervous system-specific
                     expression of tumor necrosis factor alpha.
AUTHOR:              Probert L; Akassoglou K, Pasparakis M; Kontogeorgos G;
                     Kollias G
CORPORATE SOURCE:    Department of Molecular Genetics, Hellenic Pasteur
                     Institute, Athens, Greece.
SOURCE:              PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE
                     UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, (1995 Nov 21) 92 (24) 11294-8.
                     Journal code: PV3, 7505876, ISSN: 0027-8424.
PUB. COUNTRY:        United States
                     Journal, Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE:            English
FILE SEGMENT:        Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH:         199512
ENTRY DATE:          Entered STN: 19960124
                     Last Updated on STN: 19960124
                     Entered Medline: 19951128
AB   Cytokines are now recognized to play important roles in the physiology of
     the central nervous system (CNS) during health and disease. Tumor necrosis
     factor alpha (TNF-alpha) has been implicated in the pathogenesis of
     several human CNS disorders including multiple sclerosis, AIDS
     dementia, and cerebral malaria. We have generated transgenic mice that
     constitutively express a murine TNF-alpha transgene, under the control of
     its own promoter, specifically in their CNS and that spontaneously develop
     a chronic inflammatory demyelinating disease with 100% penetrance from
     around 3-8 weeks of age. High-level expression of the transgene was seen
     in neurons distributed throughout the brain. Disease is manifested by
     ataxia, seizures, and paresis and leads to early death. Histopathological
     analysis revealed infiltration of the meninges and CNS parenchyma by CD4+
     and CD8+ T lymphocytes, widespread reactive astrocytosis and microgliosis,
     and focal demyelination. The direct action of TNF-alpha in the
     pathogenesis of this disease was confirmed by peripheral
     administration of a neutralizing anti-murine TNF-
     alpha antibody. This treatment completely prevented the
     development of neurological symptoms, T-cell infiltration into the CNS
     parenchyma, astrocytosis, and demyelination, and greatly reduced the
     severity of reactive microgliosis. These results demonstrate that
     overexpression of TNF-alpha in the CNS can cause abnormalities in nervous
     system structure and function. The disease induced in TNF-alpha transgenic
     mice shows clinical and histopathological features characteristic of
     inflammatory demyelinating CNS disorders in humans, and these mice
     represent a relevant in vivo model for their further study.
AB   . . . disease. Tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-alpha) has been
     implicated in the pathogenesis of several human CNS disorders including
     multiple sclerosis, AIDS dementia, and cerebral malaria. We have
     generated transgenic mice that constitutively express a murine TNF-alpha
     transgene, under the control of . . . and microgliosis, and focal
     demyelination. The direct action of TNF-alpha in the pathogenesis of this
     disease was confirmed by peripheral administration of a
     neutralizing anti-murine TNF-alpha antibody.
     This treatment completely prevented the development of neurological
     symptoms, T-cell infiltration into the CNS parenchyma, astrocytosis, and
     demyelination, and greatly. . .

L11  ANSWER 2 OF 3  MEDLINE  (C) FREIGHT 2001 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER:        1999 172347  MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER          122:7781
TITLE:                   Anti-IL-4 monoclonal antibody and IFN-gamma
                         administration retards development of immune
                         dysfunction and cytokine dysregulation during murine
                         AIDS
AUTHOR(S):               Wang, Y.; Pribesbani, S. P.; Liang, B.; Beckham, T.;
                         Watson, R. R.
CORPORATE SOURCE:        Department Family & Community Medicine, University
                         Arizona, Tucson, AZ, USA
SOURCE:                  Immunology, 1994, 83(3), 364-9
                         CODEN: IMMUAM; ISSN: 0019-2805
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Journal
LANGUAGE:                English
AB   This study was designed to det. if administration of anti-interleukin-4
```

Administration of anti-IFN-gamma mAb
antibody
AIDS
Administration of anti-IFN-gamma mAb
antibody

... the risks of opportunistic infections in AIDS ... therapy as well as the mechanisms by which reticulocytes alter the ... of host ... systems. Also, ... of opportunistic infections in AIDS.

TI ... IL-12 ... in ... antibody and IFN-gamma administration ... of host ... systems in AIDS.

AB ... study was designed ... to determine ... administration ... antibody ... interferon-gamma (IFN-gamma) ... . IL-12 and IFN-gamma ... in ... mice, ... and ... opportunistic infections, ... AIDS. ... IL-12 ... in vivo ... the ... of ... and ... AIDS ... as well as the mechanisms by which both cytokines alter host systems to facilitate or ... opportunistic infections in AIDS.

24 ... 4 ... 4 ... 1 ... 1 ... 1 ...
Author (s) Name: ... (Author)
Author (s) Name: ... (Author)
Title: ... in ... and ... Studies
Source: ... Antimicrobial Agents ... 1 ... 4 ... 1 ...
Publication Info: ... Publication, Publication Date, ... P.O. Box ..., Switzerland
Publication Info: ... Abstract, ... Interferon, ... (Author), A ... Art A.,
ISSN: ... ISBN: ...
Country: Canada
Document Type: Journal; Conference Article
File Segment: ... Microbiology, ... Pharmacology, ... Drug Literature Index
Language: English
Summary Language: English; French
AB ... parasitic infections are important causes of disease in the developing world and, since the advent of AIDS, the developed world. Over the past decade, in vitro and in vivo studies have established the important role that cell-mediated immune responses play in pathogenesis of parasitic disease. These early studies have resulted in numerous clinical trials of interferon-gamma (IFN-gamma) in human leishmaniasis. Toxoplasmic encephalitis is a major opportunistic infection in patients with AIDS, and current therapy is often problematic. IFN-gamma has been shown in in vitro and in vivo animal studies to be critical for host defense against Tox plasma gondii. Tumor necrosis factor alpha plays a critical role in mediating IFN-gamma effect in vitro, but its role in vivo is under further study. Interleukin (IL)-6 and IL-1 have both recently been shown to enhance T gondii replication in vitro and to antagonize the beneficial effects of IFN-gamma. In addition, in certain mouse strains, IL-6 has been shown to worsen mortality from T gondii infection. Future strategies for therapy of T gondii may include administration of ex ... as IFN-gamma, or IL-12 with or without antibody to ... cytokines such as IL-6 ... possibly IL-1 ...
AB ... parasitic infections are important causes of disease in the developing world and, since the advent of AIDS, the developed world. Over the past decade, in vitro and in vivo studies have established the important role that cell-mediated immune responses play in pathogenesis of parasitic disease. These early studies have resulted in numerous clinical trials of interferon-gamma (IFN-gamma) in human leishmaniasis. Toxoplasmic encephalitis is a major opportunistic infection in patients with AIDS, and current therapy is often problematic. IFN-gamma has been shown in in vitro and in vivo animal studies to be ... IL-6 has been shown to worsen mortality from T gondii infection. Future strategies for therapy of T gondii may include administration of exogenous IFN-gamma, or IL-12 with or without antibody to ... cytokines such as IL-6 ... possibly IL-1 ...

tumor necrosis factor-alpha,

administration

[illegible]

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 3 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 9[illegible] MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: [illegible] PubMed ID: [illegible]

TITLE: Spontaneous inflammatory demyelinating disease in transgenic mice showing central nervous system-specific expression of tumor necrosis factor alpha.

AUTHOR: Probert L; Akassoglou K; Pasparakis M; Kontogeorgos G; Kollias G

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Molecular Genetics, Hellenic Pasteur Institute, Athens, Greece.

SOURCE: PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, (1995 Nov 21) 92 (24) 11294-8. Journal code: [illegible] ISSN: [illegible]-8424.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 1995[illegible]

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 199[illegible]
Last Updated on STN: 199[illegible]
Entered Medline: 199[illegible]

AB Cytokines are now recognized to play important roles in the physiology of the central nervous system (CNS) during health and disease. Tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-alpha) has been implicated in the pathogenesis of several human CNS disorders including multiple sclerosis, **AIDS** dementia, and cerebral malaria. We have generated transgenic mice that constitutively express a murine TNF-alpha transgene, under the control of its own promoter, specifically in their CNS and that spontaneously develop a chronic inflammatory demyelinating disease with [illegible] penetrance from around [illegible] weeks of age. High-level expression of the transgene was seen in neurons distributed throughout the brain. Disease is manifested by ataxia, seizures, and paresis and leads to early death. Histopathological analysis revealed infiltration of the meninges and CNS parenchyma by [illegible] and [illegible] T lymphocytes, widespread reactive astrocytosis and microgliosis, and focal demyelination. The direct action of TNF-alpha in the pathogenesis of this disease was confirmed by peripheral **administration** of a neutralizing anti-murine **TNF-alpha antibody**. This treatment completely prevented the development of neurological symptoms, T-cell infiltration into the CNS parenchyma, astrocytosis, and demyelination, and greatly reduced the severity of reactive microgliosis. These results demonstrate that overexpression of TNF-alpha in the CNS can cause abnormalities in nervous system structure and function. The disease induced in TNF-alpha transgenic mice shows clinical and histopathological features characteristic of inflammatory demyelinating CNS disorders in humans, and these mice represent a relevant in vivo model for their further study.

AB [illegible] disease. Tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-alpha) has been implicated in the pathogenesis of several human CNS disorders including multiple sclerosis, **AIDS** dementia, and cerebral malaria. We have generated transgenic mice that constitutively express a murine TNF-alpha transgene, [illegible] **administration** [illegible] **TNF-alpha antibody**. [illegible]

[illegible]

tumor **necrosis factor-alpha**,
antibody and IFN-gamma.
administration in murine **AIDS**